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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

WILLIAM LILLY

FEBRUARY 17–APRIL 28, 1894.

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JOHNSON, ENGRAVING & PRINTING.

U. S.. 53RD CONG., 2ND SESSION, 1894-1895.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

WILLIAM LILLY,

A REPRESENTATIVE FROM PENNSYLVANIA,

DELIVERED IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND IN THE SENATE,

Fifty-third Congress, Second Session.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the Hon. WILLIAM LILLY, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, eight thousand copies; of which number two thousand copies shall be delivered to the Senators and Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, which shall include fifty copies to be bound in full morocco, to be delivered to the family of the deceased, and of the remaining, two thousand shall be for the use of the Senate and four thousand for the use of the House of Representatives; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to have engraved and printed a portrait of the said WILLIAM LILLY to accompany the said eulogies.

Agreed to in the House of Representatives March 5, 1894.

Agreed to in the Senate March 20, 1894.

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CONTENTS

	Page.
Announcement of death:	
In the House	5
In the Senate	43
Address of Mr. Bynum	18
Mr. Call	54
Mr. Cameron	45
Mr. Chandler	56
Mr. Hicks	24
Mr. McDowell	8
Mr. Mutchler	38
Mr. Palmer	50
Mr. Scranton	34
Mr. Stone, Chas. W.	20
Mr. Wanger	32
Mr. Woomer	12
Mr. Wright	29

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH.

DECEMBER 21, 1893.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania and this House are confronted to-day with a twofold grief and loss. Hon. WILLIAM LILLY, a Representative at large from the State of Pennsylvania, died at his home at Mauch Chunk on the 1st day of the present month. Elected to this Congress—his first term as a representative of five millions of people—his career of usefulness in this House had just opened. Honored with public trust and distinguished station which measured years of marked probity and uprightness, familiar with legislative procedure, and understanding the wants of his great people, Pennsylvania looked confidently to his labors and their beneficent results, knowing he would be influenced only by the highest standards and for the good of all. His health was not robust or reliable when he entered upon his duties at the extraordinary session just closed. Gradually he grew weaker and weaker, until the final summons called him to his future home.

Sitting together in the house of representatives of the State of Pennsylvania during the years 1850 and 1851, we find Charles O'Neill and WILLIAM LILLY earnestly laboring in their young manhood for the best interests of their State. Born in the same year, 1821, we mourn their loss to-day. I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with sincere regret the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM LILLY, late a Representative of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Senate, and send a duly attested copy to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House Mr. McDowell, Mr. Page, Mr. Mutchler, Mr. Northway, Mr. Robinson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Curtis of Kansas, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Tate.

The House then pursuant to the last resolution (at three o'clock p. m.) adjourned.

EULOGIES.

FEBRUARY 17, 1894.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Bailey). The hour of two o'clock having arrived, the Clerk will report the special order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Saturday, February 17, 1894, beginning at two o'clock p. m., be set apart for paying tribute to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM LILLY, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MCDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM LILLY, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, in order that tribute be paid to his memory.

Resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect, the House, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, do adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

ADDRESS OF MR. MCDOWELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. SPEAKER: Full of years and full of honors, on the 1st day of December, 1893, at his home in Mauch Chunk, Gen. WILLIAM LILLY, a member of this House, passed to his eternal rest.

Long he had lived and well—beyond the threescore years and ten allotted to man—and now he is laid to rest amidst the scenes of his labors and achievements. The tears of the poor and lowly that fell upon the casket that held all that was earthly of him who had been their constant friend were eloquent beyond any words we may utter here to-day. They were tears whose spring was in the hearts of those who wept.

For his charities and benevolences were as boundless as his heart was tender and his impulses sympathetic and humane, and they were never circumscribed within the limits of church, party, or nationality. He who needed his help he regarded as a brother, and to him he played a brother's part. Nor were his good works confined to those within the circle of his daily acquaintances, wide as a long and active life had extended its bounds. There was no disaster by land or sea but those who felt its weight received a message of love and help from WILLIAM LILLY. He so lived that his name and deeds will not be forgotten while gratitude has a home in the human heart.

The life of General LILLY was typically American—typical in its beginnings, its labors, and its achievements. It grandly exemplifies the possibilities that lie before every American citizen, no matter how humble his early condition, if he enters the field with honest heart and willing hand and follows no guide save rectitude and honor. These principles

were the beacon lights that directed his course and won for him in every relation of life the confidence and esteem of his fellows.

His career was as active as it was useful, yet many-sided and many-ideaed; he never permitted any one pursuit to absorb his attention and his energies, or forgot in the prosecution of his private business aims the duties devolving upon him as a citizen and a patriot. His natural powers of mind and his sound judgment, matured and ripened by the experience gained in the practical affairs of a business career, eminently fitted him for the discharge of the public duties that his people placed upon him, and the business man who originated and helped to conduct many of the coal-mining corporations of Schuylkill, Luzerne, and Carbon counties, giving to them, as well as to all home enterprises, his time, efforts, money, and advice, was no less active, prudent, and wise as a servant of the whole people.

A member of the law-making power of Pennsylvania, he left the impress of a strong mind upon the statute books of the State, while in the constitutional convention of 1873 he assisted in framing an organic law that guarantees to every citizen, be he rich or poor, equal and exact justice. Although his term of service in this House was brought to an untimely end in almost its very beginning, those of his colleagues who were thrown into intimate relations with him can well testify to the constant and careful attention, the intelligent interest, and sound judgment which he displayed upon every public question.

Gen. WILLIAM LILLY was born June 3, 1821, at Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y. His ancestors fought for freedom in the Revolutionary war, and his father was a man prominent in business and public affairs. Removing to Pennsylvania before he had attained the years of manhood, he became an

employee of one of the early railroads of the State used for the transportation of anthracite coal, both industries being then in their infancy. His first promotion was to the position of conductor, and thence his energy and faithfulness to duty advanced him to a place in the management of the road. His business sagacity convinced him of the possibilities of the coal-mining industry, and he was one of those who first ventured into more extensive operations. His enterprises prospered and increased with time, until at his death he was not only interested in the mining business, but in a number of thriving industries, a large stockholder in some of the leading railroads of his State, and a director of three national banks.

But, as has been said, the cares of business never so engrossed his time and attention as to preclude his taking part in the public affairs of his section and his State. When a young man, he became interested in the militia soldiery of Pennsylvania, and his activity and popularity may be well estimated from the fact that he had become a colonel before he was of age, and afterwards was the youngest brigadier-general that ever wore a star in that service. In the arena of politics he was equally successful. Entering the house of representatives of Pennsylvania before he had reached his thirtieth year, so prominent was the part he took in his first session that at the beginning of the second he was made a candidate for speaker and only fell a few votes short of his successful competitor, one of the most able leaders in the house.

Always a careful student of constitutions and of laws, his practical experience and observation satisfied him that the fundamental law of Pennsylvania needed careful revision. He may truthfully be said to have been the pioneer of the movement that led to such revision, as the adoption of his resolution, offered in the State convention of the Republican

party in 1869, committed that organization in its favor, and at a subsequent election the people indorsed that action at the polls. Elected a delegate at large to the convention that followed, he was one of the most influential members, and there is scarcely a provision of the present constitution of Pennsylvania that does not bear the impress of his wisdom and statesmanship. In 1892 his party placed him again upon its State ticket as one of the candidates for Congressman at large, and this choice was ratified by the people at the polls by a majority of about seventy thousand votes.

In his earlier political career, General LILLY acted with the Democratic party, and it was as a representative of that organization that he served in the legislature of his State. But early in the struggle for the Union, a careful consideration of the great principles at issue, and the position of the two political parties thereon, led him to the honest, earnest conviction that his place was in the Republican ranks. With him to think and believe was to act, and, severing his relations with the Democratic party, he became a Republican, and soon was even more prominent in its counsels than he had been in those of his former political associates.

So great was the confidence reposed in him by the Republican party that, within six years after he cast his political lot with it, he was second on the list of candidates on the last ballot in its State convention for the gubernatorial nomination, and he had sat as delegate in every important State convention since 1863, and was a delegate or alternate to every Republican national convention held in the last twenty-five years. With a record such as this, it needs not to be said that he possessed those qualities which alone make such a career possible. No man can, for fifty years, successfully deceive not only his immediate neighbors and associates, but two great parties and the people of a great commonwealth.

To live the life and win the honors that WILLIAM LILLY lived and won there must have been within him those sterling qualities that make the true man. And they were his indeed. Manly, faithful, honest, and upright, he was unceasing and unswerving in his devotion to right, and willing and ready to stand up for it, even though he stood alone. A poor boy when he began his career, his honest labor and legitimate enterprise accumulated a vast fortune, not one dollar of which made others poorer. Simple in his tastes and unostentatious in his manners, wealth made no change in his daily walk and conversation, and the friends of his youth were the friends of his old age.

Intrusted with responsible public duties, he discharged them faithfully, with credit to himself and acceptability to his people. Plain, unaffected, earnest, and sincere, those who knew him best loved him most. All along his pathway, from the cradle to the grave, good deeds were strewn, and now that he has passed from earth to—

> The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
> No traveler returns—

he has left to the world the record of an unsullied life and the "memory of the just."

ADDRESS OF MR. WOOMER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. SPEAKER: The term of service of Gen. WILLIAM S. LILLY in this House was so short, and, short as it was, so interrupted by absences caused by his ill health, as to give him but few opportunities to form the acquaintance of such of his fellow-members to whom he was not already known before he came here. The privilege therefore of testifying to his worth devolves peculiarly upon those of us who knew him before his

entrance into Congress, or who were thrown by circumstances into contact with him during his short stay here.

As one who had the honor of his acquaintance before his election to this body, and who lived beneath the same roof, and I may say on terms of friendship with him while at Washington, I feel that it would neither be fitting nor just to let this day pass without paying my poor tribute to the memory of the dead, and attempting to say something of the useful and instructive life that has now closed.

Although the Congressional experience of our deceased friend was very brief, he had passed the scriptural limit of life at the time of his death. Born in 1821, General LILLY removed at an early age from his native State of New York to the Lehigh Valley, the region he afterwards loved so well and aided so materially to develop.

Although the great anthracite-coal industry, upon which the prosperity of that valley rests, was, at the time of General LILLY'S settlement there, in 1836, confined to what we should now call inconsiderable proportions, its pioneers were already using every effort to effect an entrance in the large cities of the East for their products ten years before they had built at Mauch Chunk the second railway in the United States to haul their coal from the breakers of the mines to market, and at this early day a steam railway constructed for the same purposes had just begun to haul the coal to water transportation, whence it was shipped to the New York and Philadelphia markets.

For a time General LILLY occupied various positions upon this railway, and so began that intimate connection with the vast mining and transportation interests of eastern Pennsylvania, which he maintained until his death. From his first pursuit of railroading he naturally turned to the business of mining the coal that filled the hills over which he daily

traveled, at first as a trusted employee of the great firm of Ario Pardee & Co., and soon as an independent operator he took a leading part in the development of the beautiful valley he had adopted as his home.

For more than fifty years he devoted his energies to the unlocking of the tremendous mineral resources of his section and became one of the foremost of those captains of industry under whose wise guidance the mining camps and country villages of half a century ago have grown into manufacturing cities that now stretch in an unbroken chain to the Wyoming, the Lehigh, the Lebanon, and the Cumberland valleys, from one end to another of the State of Pennsylvania.

Although the important enterprises in which General LILLY was engaged demanded through his long and busy life his closest attention, he was from his early manhood a deep student of social and political problems, and amid the cares of business never forgot to respond to his duties as a citizen. Thus it happened that although he never sought office, and although his personal inclination rendered him averse to accepting it, he was frequently called by his fellow-citizens to positions of honor and trust.

Before he had arrived at the age of thirty years, and while his political views were still in accordance with those of the community in which he lived, he was elected to the State legislature, and upon his reelection was a prominent candidate for the speakership of the house. The pressing demands of business induced him to decline a second reelection, which his constituents would gladly have given him. But while a member of the legislature his record was an enviable one. He served on several important committees, and attained a prominence that seldom falls to the lot of a man as young as he was at that time.

When the crisis of 1861 approached, General LILLY brought

to the consideration of the issues involved the ripe study of years, and he followed the progress of events with anxious feelings. After making a number of visits to this city to investigate the real nature of the struggle upon the spot, he shortly after the beginning of the war found himself unable to act any longer with his former political associates, and joined the Republican party. This was a step that forever alienated him from the political sympathy of his section of the State; but to a man of his standard of right and wrong this was a small sacrifice to make to principle.

The Republican party quickly recognized a leader in their new recruit, and from the date of his affiliation with it frequently turned to him for assistance and advice. For thirty years he was a prominent figure in the State and national conventions of his party, and when, in 1868, his name was presented by his friends for the gubernatorial nomination, he received the next to the highest vote on the deciding ballot. Undoubtedly, if General LILLY had not been handicapped by his strongly Democratic local environment, the highest honors of the State would long since have been conferred upon him.

General LILLY was one of the first and foremost men in Pennsylvania to urge the calling of the constitutional convention of 1873. He was a member of that body as a delegate at large, and made an enviable record in its deliberations. It is said that he never missed a roll call during the long sessions of the convention, and he frequently addressed it in support of the principles which he wished to incorporate in the organic law of the State. The ability and conscientiousness with which he performed this important work and the high position he attained among his many colleagues are indications of what the record of General LILLY in the national legislation would have been had not his career here been cut so short. His nomination for Congressman at large in 1892

was a most popular one, for the many services he had done his party had raised him up hosts of friends in every quarter of the State.

When Congress assembled last August General LILLY'S friends already feared that his career in these Halls would not be long; his visit to the Capitol to be sworn in at the beginning of the session told severely on his constitution, and he was obliged to return home immediately after that ceremony. For several weeks his condition was such as to give rise to the gravest fears, but there was an astonishing improvement as the time for the decisive vote upon the financial problem which caused the House to be convened approached.

Under the stimulus of the important responsibility the sick man rallied, his desire to be present here and record his vote seemed for a time more effectual than the medicine and care of his physicians and nurses, and for some weeks hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery to health. He himself shared this hope, and was in the midst of preparations for an extended stay at Washington when his fatal illness overtook him. We must all admire, I think, the indomitable energy and the devotion to duty that proved stronger than approaching death, and forced our dying friend to concentrate his shattered strength upon one final effort to stand true to his convictions and to the duties imposed upon him. This, the second striking incident of his brief Congressional career, again indicates what might have been expected of him had he been spared to us.

It is to men like General LILLY that his adopted State owes the great prosperity that has been hers—to men who appreciated the natural resources of the State and contributed their talents and capital to developing them. The work of these men has been good. I respect and honor him who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, and I see in the life work of men like General LILLY a lasting contribution to

the aggregate of human comfort and happiness. In this industrial age it is the men of action, and more particularly the directors of great business enterprises, who stand in the front rank of progress and represent most truly the spirit of the times; they are at once the product and the support of our modern industrial society, and the foremost place, that in other days was given to the poet or the orator or the warrior, is now properly theirs.

Such a man was General LILLY, and when we assemble to-day to pay respect to his worth as a public man, we should not fail to consider his more lasting and, I may say, more important part as a leader in the work that now absorbs the best talent of the nation, and has given to the time and to our country its wonderful material prosperity. General LILLY'S labors were rewarded by the acquisition of a large fortune; but, the possessor of great wealth, he remained a plain, unostentatious man, and its ownership distinguished him in nothing from his less fortunate neighbors than in the extent of the benefactions it permitted him to make. No friend in need appealed in vain to him for assistance, and he comforted hundreds by his generosity.

What I have said of the dead has been very inadequate, and, with all respect to other more eloquent speakers, I will say that their words can not do him justice. The best, the most appropriate, memorial of a man of General LILLY'S type is the progress and advance made by the neighborhood in which he spent his life. And his monument is his beautiful adopted home, cradled in the wild mountains of America's Switzerland, the mistress of the vast wealth hidden in the surrounding hills. In the upbuilding of that town his was a foremost part, and while it stands, long after brass shall tarnish and marble crumble away, it will be an enduring monument to his memory.

ADDRESS OF MR. BYNUM, OF INDIANA.

Mr. SPEAKER: It was not my pleasure to have had a long or an intimate acquaintance with General LILLY, and therefore I am unable to speak of those personal traits of character which usually distinguish a long and successful life.

The fact that he had a number of near relatives residing in the district I represent led to my acquaintance with him early in the first session of this Congress. Our acquaintance, though too brief to have ripened into a close friendship, was sufficient to enable me to form a judgment as to his great worth as a man and a citizen.

In his appearance he was impressive by his simplicity; in his manner and address, forcible by his sincerity. He was not a man who would at first attract the attention or make a lasting impression upon those with whom he came in contact. His real character was not upon the surface where it appeared resplendently brilliant at a distance, but would vanish and fade by contact, but was embedded in his heart, where, with a fervor undiminished by time, it gave light and warmth to all who came within the radius of its influence and power.

The life of the deceased was one in which both young and old may find examples well worthy of emulation. In his long and active career, from the time he entered the service of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, when but a youth, to the end of his life, at the age of more than threescore and ten, one trait of character, which may well be termed the key to every successful life, was always prominent in his work. Whatever labor he was called upon to perform, whatever duties were assigned to him, whatever position he was chosen to fill, he did his work, performed his labor, and discharged his duties with the self-same interest, industry, and fidelity.

This is a sure and certain road, and there is no other avenue, either in public or private life, which leads so quickly to success.

There is always open a way for advancement to every individual, however humble his station or exalted his position, if he will but faithfully perform the work and discharge the duties of each successive step as he rises to the goal of his ambition. Opportunities are always open to those prepared and ready to take advantage of them. Upon scanning the history of the life of General LILLY I was impressed with the conviction that his success was largely due to the fact that, while content with the present, he was possessed of a keen foresight and always prepared to take an advanced position at the opportune time.

It is not my province to recount his many successful achievements or to enumerate the important events of his life, covering an extended public and private career during the most eventful period in our country's history, were I sufficiently informed to do so. This duty properly belonged to and has been well performed by others.

In paying this tribute to his virtues and to his memory it is not with the hope or expectation that we can contribute anything toward his peace or his happiness.

These ceremonies, it appears to me, are held not merely as a mark of respect and esteem for the dead, but with a view to impress in some measure the nobler virtues and higher attributes of our deceased colleagues upon the minds of the living, and to inspire the youth of the land to emulate the character of those whose lives are worthy and whose positions entitle them to such honorable distinction.

The life of General LILLY was a well-rounded and, all in all, an exceedingly successful one. By his energy and industry he accumulated a magnificent estate. He was called by

his people to the discharge of many important public positions, all of which he filled ably and honestly, without taint or suspicion. Although he had long since passed the meridian of life and was rapidly descending into the shadow of the evening, when the messenger came to summon him from time to eternity he found him with his armor still on.

Mr. Speaker, the fortunes of this life are varied and variable. To some is given great riches; others, by reason of their superior talents, achieve great distinction, while still others acquire great honors. It is not possible for all to be equally favored, but it is within the power of each and every one by his own efforts to achieve for himself a name worthy of being transmitted as a sacred inheritance to his children. General LILLY left to his kindred not only great wealth and a record of high and deserved honors, but the most cherished and valued legacy he transmitted to them was an unsullied name and a spotless character.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES W. STONE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. SPEAKER: For nearly half a century WILLIAM LILLY was a prominent figure in the business life and political activity of the great State of Pennsylvania, and at his death was one of her Representatives at large on this floor. These facts give to his death a sadness and a significance which affect not only this body of which he was a member, but also the whole State of Pennsylvania, which had honored and trusted him, and render proper the formal testimonials of respect to which this afternoon is devoted.

Gentlemen who were his associates on this floor have expressed, and will express, in fitting terms their estimate of his character as developed in the short time he was permitted to

serve with us, and will voice the general sorrow that his term of usefulness in this body was so brief and so sadly ended.

I concur in all that may be said of him as a legislator, of his high standards of action, of his fidelity to public duty; but to this I would add my tribute, crude perhaps, but sincere and heartfelt, to the virtues and memory of General LILLY, not simply as an associate in this House, but as a personal friend long before either of us became members of the American Congress.

He was my senior by twenty odd years, and when I first came to know him he had passed the meridian of life, but I knew him long enough and well enough to appreciate his generous, sincere, and lovable qualities. I knew him casually at first, as I would meet him at political assemblies and gatherings, but afterwards more intimately as the participation in different capacities in matters of State concern and administration brought us together. He was always frank and faithful, candid and courteous, honorable, upright, and straightforward.

He was public-spirited, ready to contribute at all times of his wealth, of his time, of his strength to promote and sustain institutions of charity and movements of public benefit. His private benefactions, his words of cheer and encouragement, the strong helping hand he reached out to the unfortunate and despairing, his acts of wise and generous sympathy, will long keep his memory green in many a grateful heart.

He was a faithful friend, a kind neighbor, and a loving husband. The inmates of his home commanded his affectionate and thoughtful care, and to the associates of his daily life, in business enterprise, in social intercourse, and in movements affecting the welfare and prosperity of the little community in which he lived he was always considerate, patient, liberal, and kind.

He was a plain, straightforward, solid man, with nothing

of pretense, nothing of superficiality, nothing of ostentation about him. What he said he meant, and what he meant he was very apt to say. His candor and sincerity were beyond possible question. No man ever doubted his word, or hesitated to trust him to do what he said he would do. He promised only what he thought he could perform, and he seldom failed to perform all he promised.

With General LILLY, as has been well said by one who knew him better than any of us, every question had two sides—a right side and a wrong side—and the effort of his life was to always clearly distinguish the one from the other. He was dull to comprehend considerations of expediency simply; he looked beyond questions of policy to the principle involved, and when that was found, other considerations must yield to it. He sought to know and to do the right, not the politic, thing.

General LILLY carried into his political life the same conscientious convictions that characterized him elsewhere. He was a Republican because he believed the principles of that party to be right, and so believing he never wavered in his allegiance, and gave of his time and of his money liberally, zealously, and honorably to promote its success. He was a partisan without bitterness, a patriot without stain.

In his public life he was honorable in his methods and earnest in his purposes. His strength was in action rather than in speech. He made no claim to eloquence, but stated his convictions in a candid, straightforward, intelligent way that commanded respectful attention. In his younger days he was a prominent member of the legislature of his State, and later one of the principal moving powers that brought into being the constitutional convention of 1873. He was a prominent and earnest member of that body, and to him, as much as to any one man, we are indebted for our present State constitution, with its extraordinary merits and marked defects.

Without recompense or reward or expectation of any he gave liberally of his valuable time and business capacity to the establishment of the hospital for the anthracite regions, and remained its bulwark of defense through all its complications and trials.

When he entered this House, it was by the largest vote ever cast for a member of this body, receiving five hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-one votes. He came here, however, broken in health and with the seeds of disease and death already germinating in his system.

He was unable to give to his duties that careful, painstaking, and conscientious attention which always characterized his discharge of every public trust. He was for so short a time a member of this House, and during that short time so much enfeebled in health, that those who only knew him here have but an imperfect conception of the strength and breadth and depth of his character, of the generous and sterling qualities of mind and heart that distinguished him, and of his capacity for practical and effective work and usefulness. In the constitutional convention it is recorded of him that he never missed a roll call and was never absent from his post, and with sufficient physical strength he would have displayed the same conscientious fidelity in this body.

When we separated at the close of the extra session, General LILLY was cheerful, hopeful of restored health, and looking forward to a return here at the regular session strengthened and better able to meet the exacting labors of membership in this body, and was even considering the advisability of entering the field as a candidate for reelection.

In one short month the busy, useful life was ended. Things of earth, its hopes, its aspirations, its cares and its trials, faded away from the view of eyes that opened upon the realities of eternity. The lifeless clay returned to its

mother earth. The immortal spirit, chastened by something of trial and disappointment, purified by something of suffering, ennobled by much of generous and unselfish effort and achievement, had gone to the great Father of all.

We mourn for a comrade lost, we grieve for a friend that is gone, but we cherish the memory of a noble life, full of deeds of kindness, of helpfulness, of generosity, of justice, that shall stand as a challenge and an incentive to inspire the emulation of those who shall follow.

ADDRESS OF MR. HICKS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. SPEAKER: The distinguished citizen in whose memory we hold these impressive services was one of Pennsylvania's most active and distinguished sons for over a half century of years. As early as 1850 the voice of WILLIAM LILLY was heard in the councils of that great Commonwealth, and from that time until the day of his death his voice was heard and his vote was cast in accordance with his views and convictions of the right; and none ever dared to assail his integrity nor impugn his honor or patriotism, and his devotion to what he believed was his duty to his country was one of the marked characteristics of his long, busy, and useful life.

His history may be briefly told: "He came from the people and sympathized with them." Early in life he became engrossed in public affairs, and in the conduct of vast, varied, and extensive business pursuits he was what the world would pronounce a successful man. Yet, notwithstanding these vast interests and responsibilities that necessarily absorbed so much of time, care, thought, and attention, he was thoroughly domestic in his habits, dressed plainly, lived modestly, and was always accessible to the petition and request of any just cause or of any worthy and deserving poor; his ear was

always ready to hear and his hand was always open to give to such causes and charities that commended themselves to his sense of right and of justice, and long after the words spoken here in his honor are forgotten his memory will live in the hearts of those whom he befriended and aided in time of need.

Contentment to him was better than wealth, and during his busy life he spent the most of his years in the peace and quiet of his own modest home, and to him his family circle exercised the greatest charm, and never was he happier than when met and seen at his own home and by his own hearthstone. His hospitality was of that generous and noble kind that once enjoyed could never be forgotten. His acquaintance was probably the most extensive of any business man in the great State of his adoption, and in all matters of a public nature in which the interests of the entire State was concerned his counsel was always solicited by the leaders of his party, and his advice was respected by public men of all shades of political opinions.

Commencing his life as a member of the Democratic party, it was during the great struggle for national existence that he allied himself with the Republican party, and ever afterwards he was one of the most trusted and honored leaders of that great organization. He had, however, always been a protectionist, and believed as firmly in that doctrine and policy being for the best interests of all the people as he believed in the virtues of religion, the existence of a future state, and the necessity of preparation for its enjoyment; indeed, both as a Democrat and Republican, he advocated and supported a high protective tariff, and in this respect a change of party caused no change in principle or of his belief in the necessity of protection to American industries in order to properly foster and encourage the prosperity of the country and its manufactures.

Indeed he was a practical man, and knew that the nation that was governed by the most practical ideas must outstrip all competitors, and he felt that he lived to see his theory vindicated by actual fact, and deeply regretted the possible departure by the Government from the course pursued in the past thirty years of progress and national advancement. As a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania he took a leading position among the great men of that body, and was one of its most tireless members in the discharge of duty, and when he became the nominee of his party for the distinguished position of Congressman at large of his State in 1892, so great a hold had he upon the affections of the people that there was cast for him the highest number of votes that was given any candidate in that eventful year.

Of his attendance and influence here, Mr. Speaker, on account of his failing health, his social qualities and his presence were comparatively unknown except by his colleagues and a few who sat near him. Indeed, how many of us frequently know little of each other here, even when in the best of health, unless we are from the same State, or chance to be of the same committee, or reside in the same locality, or be near each other in our seats; how rarely do we know or see much of each other, how isolated we are, and how difficult it is for two busy members of this great body to become well acquainted. We meet here at noontime, and, after a few hours spent in the excitement of debate, in the heat of party struggle, or in the effort to harmonize differences on important political and economic questions, in which we finally meet, attack, divide, and often disagree, again we part, each our own way, enjoying our own convictions, assuming our position of isolation, and parting, as many of us do, as much of strangers as when we first met; and when the hour of adjournment comes we hasten away and again lose ourselves in our

own respective constituencies, each following his own bent and serving his own people.

A stranger among strangers, it was my pleasure to know General LILLY, and breathe from him the air of pure friendship and enjoy his unstinted hospitality, and in many a social converse I learned to love, honor, and respect him and discover in him the charm that bound him to his own people of that beautiful place known as the Switzerland of America—beautiful Mauch Chunk; and I discovered that social sweetness and gentleness in this good man that can never die so long as memory lives, such a charm as we can never dismiss to the chamber of forgetfulness; and those qualities of head and heart that we admire, prize, and venerate in men so existed in him, and became so embedded not only in my memory, but in the memory of all who enjoyed this honor, that the recollections of them can never be effaced.

The sorrow we feel for this our late distinguished colleague, friend, and patriot is that sorrow that we refuse to be separated from; 'tis a wound we feel that we decline to permit to be healed; 'tis one of our life's afflictions that tends to sweeten life and will make us the holier and better; and never do we wish to blot out this beautiful sorrow for our dead, this sweet and tender recollection of the friend for whom we mourn to-day. We will not accept a consolation that has to be purchased by the forgetfulness of the life, the character, and public services of this great and good man, of whom we can well say:

> 'Tis thro' the ocean tide of years
> The memory of the just appears;
> 'Tis thro' the tempest and the gloom
> The good man's virtues light the tomb.

Yea, Mr. Speaker, the loveliness of the pure life of our dead friend, now that he has gone, so softens our grief into tender thought and meditation that we would not desire to root out

preceded his entrance on this floor. His ripened judgment and experience, combined with his sterling virtues, preeminently fitted him, not only to perform the usual legislative duties, but to have obtained national recognition as one of the stalwart types of broad-minded American statesmen, in all that the term implies.

Sir, it is thus eminently fitting that this representative body of the American people should, in view of the abrupt and final departure of such a man from among us, call a halt in our usual course, not only for the purpose of honoring the dead statesman, but also to benefit ourselves by pointing out and considering his virtues.

Many lessons may be learned from the life of such a man. The rule which apparently guided his conduct throughout the long years which were given him was a very simple one—to do what was just and right.

His life had passed the allotted term of threescore and ten, and he had achieved not only success in the accumulation of material wealth, but, what is not so commonly allied to this, the possession of the confidence, respect, and admiration of all who came in contact with him. His memory will be honored by those who knew him best—his townspeople and neighbors; for his good deeds constitute a monument to his virtues which will cause his affectionate remembrance in their minds and hearts.

General LILLY had the good fortune to have been reared on a farm, so often the nursery of unusual mental and physical development and power. His earliest associations were with people who earned their living by the honest labor of their own hands, and it was from the impressions thus made on his mind in its plastic state that his sympathies were inspired, and these early impressions had a great influence in the later movements of his life.

His ancestry was of the best, his forefathers having been farmers in the State of New York prior to the Revolution, in which they assisted to obtain the independence of this country. He removed from New York to Pennsylvania at an early period of his life.

Although his father, Col. William Lilly, was a man of position, the friend and associate of many leading men of his day, the son was taught to earn his own living and to perform his duty faithfully in whatever state of life he might be called.

He possessed great administrative ability, backed by clean instincts, which enabled him to improve the natural business opportunities presented, but the pursuit of wealth was always subordinated to the higher duties of man, and it is not as the millionaire, nor as the astute manager of public affairs, that his name will live the longest, but as the kind neighbor, the public-spirited citizen, and the friend of the poor and needy.

General LILLY'S life embraced important and critical periods in our national history; his record throughout was upright and loyal. As a citizen he was broad and benevolent, and as a leading figure in the politics of his State he was distinguished for common sense, practical ideas, and conservative opinions. He was ever the friend and advocate of all the great reform measures that have elevated and purified our Republic, and he worked consistently for what he regarded as the good of the people and the highest welfare of his State. Throughout his long life no breath of suspicion ever assailed his integrity or dimmed the brightness of his honor.

Naturally endowed with a desire for knowledge and with a taste for the highest results of intellectual effort, he collected a large and well-selected library and was a diligent student as well as a munificent patron of the best types of artistic effort in painting and sculpture.

His observation of industrial development and his study of

political economy had caused his warm espousal of protection to American labor, and in 1881 he was appointed chairman of the tariff convention at New York.

He died suddenly. I have a letter, written but three days before, in which he refers to an operation on his eyes, which he feared would detain him from his duties for a few weeks, and asking that he be paired on this floor. But though his death was sudden, it was perhaps better so. Better one pang, one throb, than weeks of pain and slow decay. He was prepared for death, for his life had been one "that could send a challenge to its end, and when it comes, say, Welcome, friend!"

While I may not, in glowing periods or in stately phrase, record this tribute to my departed colleague, yet I may simply state my heartfelt sorrow at his untimely departure from the field of action for which his life had so eminently fitted him.

He met with ability, dignity, and with clean-hearted and clean-handed integrity the requirements of public life in many trying positions, and he would here undoubtedly have extended his record of never disappointing those who gave him their confidence.

ADDRESS OF MR. WANGER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr SPEAKER: The estimable qualities of him whose death we mourn, and the lessons to be drawn from his useful life and lamented departure from among men have been so graphically brought to our attention by the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me that my duty may be briefly discharged. General LILLY was as a giant oak of the forest among men. Among the great forces of nature in Pennsylvania, and her sturdy manhood, he hewed his way from a

humble station into a position of prominence in business, in official, and in political life. He was a man who attached himself to every one, however humble, with whom he came in contact; a man whose plain demeanor and blunt speech told of the utter lack of affectation in him and of the absolute sincerity of every word he uttered; a man in whom you felt, however brief your acquaintance, that so long as you were true to duty and honor you had in him a devoted friend; one who was willing to promote your welfare, and to share with you every opportunity for advancement which he enjoyed. He was a man who made his record and has woven it eternally, so far as mortal affairs are concerned, into the history of the community and State in which he lived.

As has been told, in the days of his youth and the maturer years of his early manhood he was an unflinching Democrat Yielding to what he believed to be the dictates of patriotic duty toward his country, he severed his allegiance to that party and joined the Republican party, and although the latter party was locally in the minority in the part of the State in which he lived, and he was not without political ambition, he never wavered in his fidelity to that party.

He was never willing to surrender duty in order that personal advantage might accrue to himself.

The locality in which he lived was a grand section of the grand State of Pennsylvania, rich in coal and other mineral deposits, and those were great men who made the prosperity of the Lehigh Valley, and enabled the State and the people generally to enjoy the magnificent bounty which Providence had bestowed upon that region; and while General LILLY himself was in the front rank of the successful men who elevated that section and promoted the general prosperity of the citizens there inhabiting, yet there never was a time when success made him at all proud, made him at all evidence any

feeling of superiority over anybody less successful than himself, or made him lose the slightest interest in those around him, no matter how young in years or how humble their station in life.

It was one of the elements of his great strength in business and in political life that he had such a keen and lively interest in the young and rising generation, who always felt that his was a hand which would help to elevate them, and when he fell there was a vast number of poor people of the eastern part of Pennsylvania who felt that in his death they had lost a sincere and faithful friend. He has gone from among us. He went almost immediately after he had realized what was said to have been the ambition of his life—a seat in this distinguished body. But, although he is gone, the memory of his sterling virtues lives, and his example incites us all to higher and loftier aspirations toward the performance of our duty to our fellow-men and to this great nation of which it is our rich blessing to be citizens.

ADDRESS OF MR. SCRANTON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. SPEAKER: Gen. WILLIAM LILLY was an excellent type of a large class of men developed by every generation of Americans. I allude to the class who, without the advantages of inherited wealth or superior educational facilities, forge their way to positions of commanding influence in the social, business, and political channels of life. It has been my good fortune to know something of his career, and of the personal characteristics that made him a forceful factor in that earnest, busy, enterprising valley of the Lehigh, where all the years of his manhood were passed, and with nearly every great developing enterprise of which he was identified.

A native of the Empire State, he early in life became a Pennsylvanian. His earlier career very clearly demonstrates that even before he had reached the years of manhood WILLIAM LILLY was possessed of the commendable ambition to occupy a position of influence and power among his fellow-men. In this he was far more successful than most men.

For more than a quarter of a century he was recognized as one of the most sagacious and successful business men of the Lehigh Valley and the anthracite coal fields. He conceived the plan for his life work, and never hesitated nor faltered until he reached the goal he aimed for.

Entering upon active life in an humble capacity in the service of the first steam railway in the Lehigh Valley, he climbed steadily and perseveringly to positions of ever-increasing trust and responsibility. Whatever successes in the domain of wealth and honors WILLIAM LILLY achieved were the results of well-directed and intelligent endeavor and of honest methods.

The people of the community in which he carved out his career early in life recognized his splendid natural abilities, his integrity, his manliness, by conferring civic and military honors upon him. He was the youngest man upon whom the military ranks of colonel and brigadier-general were ever conferred by a governor of Pennsylvania.

Before he had attained the age of thirty years his fellow-citizens had twice chosen him to represent them in the halls of the State legislature. Later the people of the State of Pennsylvania sent him as a delegate at large to the convention that framed the present constitution of that Commonwealth. With honor and ability he filled every station in life, public or private, civil or military, to which circumstances or the voice of his fellow-citizens called him.

The dominant characteristics of WILLIAM LILLY were perseverance, industry, exacting integrity in business affairs, and unflinching adherence to his own convictions. Without the advantages of superior education, he was nevertheless a man of great intelligence and wide knowledge, a close student of political economy, conversant with many branches of the sciences, and a liberal patron of literature and the fine arts.

That General LILLY was a man true to his convictions of duty, without regard to selfish, personal considerations or consequences, is conspicuously manifested in his political career. Reared under Democratic influences, he adhered steadfastly to his earlier convictions through the stormy period preceding the civil war, and until the first campaign in the great internecine strife had been fought. Then, with characteristic courage and manliness, he publicly abjured his former political associations, and allied himself with the Republican party. This act was prompted by sincere convictions of duty. In the very prime of life as he then was, ambitious of political preferment, the acknowledged leader of a political party overwhelmingly dominant in his own section of the State, he unhesitatingly sacrificed all prospective political ambitions to his convictions of duty as a citizen.

General LILLY was as earnest, as energetic, and as honorable in his political relations and efforts as he was in his vast business affairs. In whatever he undertook he was earnest to the point of aggressiveness. In his later years he met with disappointments in his political aspirations, but he was far too true to his convictions to permit such reverses to swerve him from the path of duty. To occupy a seat in this House filled the measure of his later ambition. The high regard in which he was held by the masses of his State is attested by the large majority by which he was elected.

In the Providence of God, he was stricken down by disease

soon after his election, and rallied only sufficiently to be sworn in and for a brief period to participate in the deliberations of this body, when he was called to his final rest.

The life of WILLIAM LILLY is only a repetition of the lives of thousands of other Americans who availed themselves of the opportunities and advantages which our institutions hold out to all alike. He achieved success in life by manly effort. I know of no better type of the self-made American man than WILLIAM LILLY. Some starting in life in as lowly capacity as he did have reached greater eminence, some have achieved greater results and attained a more widespread fame, but none surpass him in nobility of character and true American manhood.

The nation, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and this House sustain a great loss in the death of WILLIAM LILLY. This Chamber might not have resounded with words of eloquence falling from his lips, for oratory was not one of his gifts, but he would have left the impress of his eminent business capacity, his sound common sense, and his uncompromising and patriotic devotion to the welfare of the Republic upon the records and the work of this House. Had life and health been spared to him he would soon have become conspicuous among us for industrious and intelligent devotion to his duties as a representative of the people.

He has passed away full of years, leaving behind him the record of a well-rounded and most honorable career. His successes and victories were not those of the soldier or the politician. They were achieved in those fields where the real power and wealth of great nations are developed—in the busy channels of industry, where capital and labor combine their forces for the development of nature's riches, causing towns and cities to spring up in the waste places, and prosperity, happiness, and content to abound among the masses.

WILLIAM LILLY'S memory will be sacredly cherished by many in the immediate community where he lived for half a century, for he was as generous and kindly hearted as he was just. Many a prosperous man of to-day owes his success largely to the assistance he received from General LILLY in surmounting the rugged places in business life.

He well deserves the tribute of respect we here bestow upon him. Brave, generous, true, and honorable, no man could fail to honor him who knew him.

ADDRESS OF MR. MUTCHLER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. SPEAKER: We are here to-day assembled in accordance with a graceful custom—to pay a tribute to the memory of a departed representative of the people, to speak of one whose life's work is accomplished, and who has passed beyond the reach of criticism and of praise. Flattery can not reach the dull cold ears, and envy is powerless to vex the quiet heart. We left him in peaceful slumber amid the everlasting hills surrounding the home he loved in the Lehigh Valley. There all that was mortal of WILLIAM LILLY lies in the bosom of Mother Earth, where the wind moans through the trees above his grave, and the sod is bound with frost and covered with snow, waiting for the sure and certain coming of the resurrection of the spring.

WILLIAM LILLY came of the good old stock which in the struggle for our national independence left their farms in York State to fight with their countrymen for the cause of liberty. He inherited the spirit of independence and love of country, and the courage to stand for what he believed to be right, from an ancestry which, "in the days that tried men's souls," offered all that they had and all that they were for the love of country.

In 1836 Mr. LILLY'S father became interested in mining coal, and in 1838 he left New York State with his family and came to our beautiful valley of the Lehigh. Our departed friend was then but seventeen years of age, of a bright, active, and cheerful disposition, and with a capacity for making lasting friends. In his old age he retained the friends of his early manhood and often talked with them, when his hair was white, of the old days when he was employed on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, which ran from the coal mines at the upper end of what was then a part of Northampton but is now Carbon County, and carried the coal to Parryville. He rose to the position of conductor, and in a few years his devotion to duty and his reliability were rewarded by promotion to a position in the administrative department of the railroad.

He was clear-headed, careful, and of more than ordinary business sagacity. He was naturally prudent, and his ambition to rise made him save money, and, when he saw the opportunity, to invest it in a coal-land speculation. At the outbreak of the war the development of railroads and the enormous use of anthracite coal for manufacturing and domestic purposes made him wealthy. His undertaking had been regarded by many men of judgment and experience as extremely hazardous, but he adhered to it as faithfully as he had to his railroad work, and bided his time. The time came when he was a wealthy man. But wealth did not harden his heart, nor did it deaden the generous impulses of his soul, and, among those with whom he lived, he won a priceless treasure—a good name. He was a Democrat then, and was twice sent to the legislature of his State.

In 1862 he became a Republican, and subsequently an advocate of the doctrine that it was the wisest policy of the Government to protect American industries by high tariff

duties. He became distinguished as an ardent protectionist and, with characteristic energy, advocated his views in conventions and other public meetings. It gave him fame. It brought him here as Congressman at large. There are many, like myself, who believe he was mistaken in these protection views, but there are none who do not believe him to have been perfectly honest and conscientious in holding them. He did what he believed was his duty.

For first and last and all the time the radical trend and disposition of this man's mind was to seek for, to discover, and to do his duty in whatever position in life he might be called upon to act. And when he believed he was right there was no swerving him. True as the needle to the pole, firm as the everlasting hills, steadfast as the firmament on high, no cruel dart of criticism, no venom of detraction nor idle reflections of a silly world had power to move him. That which he in his soul believed was right he would do; and his patient continuance in what he believed to be welldoing to the end is a lesson in constancy to conviction we who remain may well take to heart.

Every man who stands in this Chamber to speak and to act in a representative capacity performs a weighty and solemn duty. His constituents send him here to represent, according to his best judgment, certain political principles. He is here not to represent an individual or a class, but a party—a party made up of thousands of individuals holding widely diverging and conflicting views on public questions, and of many classes having various and conflicting interests to be affected by legislation. But this line of duty is marked out by certain broad, distinctive, and fundamental party principles, to which, in the main, every individual and every class in the thousands whose votes elect him are agreed upon. And while the persuasive and convincing eloquence of Representatives on this floor

compel consideration and command admiration, yet, when at last the final account is made up, it is not what we say here, but what we do here, that determines the measure of our faithfulness in the line of our duty.

The lesson of WILLIAM LILLY'S life is the beauty and usefulness, the satisfying consciousness, and sure success of a life whose aims and ends are modified and directed by devotion to duty. As we looked upon him but a few weeks ago, lying in the deep, calm sleep which falls upon us all at last, we saw not alone the aged man whose life's span has stretched beyond "threescore years and ten." The boy who, with cheerful heart and willing hands, worked upon his father's farm, lay there. The bright, active young man, who was the pride and hope of the home circle as he went forth day by day to work with patient faithfulness on the Beaver Meadow Railroad years ago, slept there.

The active, hopeful young speculator, whose cheerfulness and unfailing steadfastness inspired his partners with the faith to hold on, was there, quiet and still forever. The faithful representative of the people in the legislature and in this House, the true husband, the good neighbor and friend, all were there, and the sacred tears of sorrow that fell as he was borne to the grave were hallowed by a thousand memories of his faithfulness in all the relations of his useful and honorable life. And so he passes away. His earthly career has ended as a tale that is told, and it is recorded of him, "He did his duty." So may it be with his colleagues, the members of this House, who, in a few short months or years, must follow him.

The Speaker pro tempore (at three o'clock and eight minutes p. m.). In accordance with the resolution already adopted, the Chair declares the House adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock m.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH.

DECEMBER 5, 1893.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM LILLY, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Senate concur in the resolution of the House of Representatives providing for the appointment of a joint committee to attend the funeral of the deceased at his late residence in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee on the part of the Senate, consisting of five Senators, be appointed by the Vice-President.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the foregoing, the Vice-President appointed Mr. Quay, Mr. Manderson, Mr. Carey, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Kyle as said committee.

EULOGIES.

APRIL 28, 1894.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions of the House of Representatives, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 17, 1894.*

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM LILLY, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, in order that tribute be paid to his memory.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect, the House, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, do adjourn.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask their adoption.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM LILLY, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended, in order that fitting tribute be paid to his memory.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

ADDRESS OF MR. CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Gen. WILLIAM LILLY, Congressman at large from the State of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his residence in Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa., at one o'clock and twenty minutes p. m. on December 1, 1893, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was preparing to come to Washington to take his seat at the beginning of this session of Congress. His death, which was a great shock and surprise to all his friends, was caused by congestion of the lungs, brought about by a severe cold which he contracted during a visit to Indianapolis since the adjournment of the recent extraordinary session on the 3d of November last. He lived only twenty minutes after he was taken seriously ill. His health had been in a precarious condition ever since he was stricken with paralysis a year before. He took the oath of office in the House at the beginning of the extraordinary session called together by the President on the 7th of August last, and on the 6th of September, having served just one month of his term, he was compelled to apply for and received an indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness, and returned to his home.

General LILLY was born at Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., June 3, 1821. He was descended from Revolutionary stock, his forefathers having participated in the memorable struggle by which American freedom was achieved. His father, Col. William Lilly, left New York with his family in 1838 and settled in Carbon County, in the beautiful and enterprising valley of the Lehigh, in the State of Pennsylvania. Young LILLY was then but seventeen years old. From that time until the day of his death there have been few people in the

State whose lives have been more remarkable than that of General LILLY. His career emphatically demonstrates the fact that a young man, no matter how poor he may be, who has indomitable will, pluck, and energy, can surmount the most obstinate and difficult barriers in his path through life. In no other country on the face of the globe is this so possible and so marked as in our own.

General LILLY'S career in that regard is a striking illustration and one worthy of emulation. He entered the service of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company as their coal-shipping agent at Penn Haven, which was then at the head of the Lehigh Canal. He became a conductor on that road, and by energy, hard work, and good business habits he very soon filled a place of trust in the administrative department of the road. His life thenceforth was one of active business enterprise. He soon entered into coal-mining operations in the anthracite region of the State, and he increased his business from time to time, so that, at his death, he was a member of the coal-mining firms of Lentz, Lilly & Co., and L. A. Reilly & Co., in Schuylkill, and of the firm of George B. Markle & Co., at Jeddo, Luzerne County. He was a director in the East Broad Top Railroad Company, in the Highland Coal Company, in the Union Improvement Company, and in the Andover Iron Company.

In his own county of Carbon, he was president of the Lehigh Emery Wheel Company and the Carbon Metallic Paint Company. He was a director in the First and Second National Banks of Mauch Chunk, and also held a seat in the board of directors of the First National Bank of Shenandoah. He was one of the board of commissioners to locate and build a State hospital for injured persons in the anthracite coal region. This institution, called the Miners' Hospital, is situated near Ashland, Schuylkill County, and was turned over to the trustees

in 1884. He was one of the original trustees, and at the time of his death was, and had been for some years, the president of the board. This institution, it is needless to say, had in him a warm, faithful, and devoted friend. He was a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being treasurer of the latter, and was likewise a member of the Society of American Mining Engineers.

During the war he was a great friend of the Union soldiers, and supported a number of the families of his workmen who had volunteered. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity for more than half a century and held the position of Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

However, all these numerous business connections and occupations did not prevent General LILLY from becoming a close student of social and political affairs, for which he evinced a taste in early manhood. At that time he affiliated with the Democratic party. He was elected to the State legislature of 1850 and 1851 before he was thirty years of age, taking such an active and leading part in the first session that at the beginning of the second session he became a prominent candidate for speaker of the house, but was defeated by a few votes. Urgent business demands compelled him to decline a reelection to that body.

Although the valley in which he lived was strongly Democratic, he joined the fortunes of the Republican party in the autumn of 1862, and at once became what was termed an ardent Union man and a prominent figure in the politics of the State, and ever afterwards he rendered valuable and efficient services to that party.

It is related that while on a visit to Washington in 1862, General LILLY met some of the leading Democrats of the country and became very much dissatisfied with their views

on the war. Visiting the House of Representatives, he found fifty-five Democratic Congressmen voting against a war measure of vital import to the National Government. Finding on personal conversation with many of them that they were in sympathy with the South, he said to a Democratic member from Pennsylvania: "I don't care about breaking personal friendship, but I have come to bid you a political good-bye." "What's the matter?" asked his astonished friend. "Well," replied General LILLY, "I have made up my mind never again to vote with a party which has failed to support the Government in its hour of trial and need." And he was true to his word. From that time on he served as a delegate at every important Republican State convention in the State, and was also a delegate or alternate to every National Republican convention held in the last twenty-five years.

In 1868 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination and his name was presented to the convention, receiving next to the highest vote on the last ballot. It was partly through his instrumentality that the Pennsylvania State constitutional convention of 1872–73 was called, to which he was elected as a delegate at large. At this convention, which was composed of some of the most eminent, learned, and distinguished men in the State, and the sessions of which were prolonged for almost an entire year, he established for himself a splendid record and one which will be handed down in the annals of the Commonwealth as equal to that of any of the members of that famous assemblage.

General LILLY was elected as one of the Congressmen at large from Pennsylvania to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving five hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-seven votes, against four hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fourteen votes for his Democratic opponent.

My departed colleague obtained the title of general during

his connection with the State militia in his early youth. He was a man of fine and powerful physique and of commanding appearance, and when but twenty years of age was elected colonel of one of the militia regiments in his neighborhood, and was subsequently appointed a brigadier-general. It is said that he was the youngest man upon whom the governor of Pennsylvania had ever conferred so high a rank.

General LILLY was in every sense a true Pennsylvanian. Even while a Democrat he was a firm, steadfast believer in and exponent of the American doctrine of high protection. It was the dream and ambition of his life to see our people of all trades and classes, the miners, the mechanics, the artisans, the laborers, elevated to the highest possible plane, and his noble spirit rebelled against the idea of putting them on a level with the poorly paid labor of Europe. He believed this could only be possible by the most stringent protective tariff laws. He was very pronounced in his convictions in this regard, and no subtle and ingenious argument could swerve him in his opinions which a lifetime of study and experience had convinced him were based upon correct principles. So strongly had he proclaimed himself the champion of our home industries that in 1881 the New York tariff convention made him their chairman, a position which he filled conscientiously and creditably.

General LILLY was a true, faithful, and patriotic friend of the people, kind-hearted, generous to a fault, and he possessed a manly and moral courage that is rarely equaled. He was fully alive to the interests of his State, and had he been spared to us would have taken a leading part in defending them to his utmost ability when the body to which he had been elected was engaged in rending asunder all her great industries. He was violently opposed to free-trade heresies. He was a man of the people, with the people, and for the

people, and he vehemently denounced both publicly and privately the false economic ethics and political sophistries of those who were constantly endeavoring to tear down the bulwarks of American institutions and opening wide the gates of our shores to foreign competition. His loss, therefore, at this most important juncture of the history of our country was not only a severe blow to his own immediate constituency, but it was a great shock and an irreparable loss to the whole State.

Mr. President, General LILLY was my warm personal friend. He was a friend as stanch and true as it has been my fortune to possess. He was a man of noble impulses, and I had the highest regard and respect for him. Our friendship began a long time ago, and ripened as the years rolled by; and I am glad and proud to say that never for a single moment was that friendship in the least degree strained. His life can justly be epitomized in one short sentence: He was honest, square, and fair in his dealings with his fellow-man; and the people of Pennsylvania will revere his memory for all time to come.

ADDRESS OF MR. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It was not my fortune to meet General LILLY until his brief appearance in this city as a member of the Fifty-third Congress, and yet he was not to me an entire stranger. In 1861 I was a member of that abortion termed a Peace Congress. At that convention I met David Wilmot and other Pennsylvania Democrats. I had conferences with them as to their and my own duty in the then impending crisis, and I then heard of Gen. WILLIAM LILLY as a Democrat, a Jeffersonian Democrat, opposed to slavery as the logic of his political creed, devoted to the Union as a necessary part

of his inheritance as a Jackson Democrat. I was told that he was earnest, and would be earnest, whatever might happen in the future of our common country. I knew many of the Democrats of Pennsylvania at that time. I learned much of their patriotic attachment to the interests of the country, and their devotion to the Union of the States.

They were States rights men, opposed to slavery upon principle. They, however, recognized the Jeffersonian doctrine of the rights of the States. They regarded slavery as having its foundation in force, and believed it could only exist in the States when sanctioned by positive law. When the struggle came for the preservation of the Union, they were earnest in their efforts and did their whole duty. I will not repeat the names of many of them who are endeared to me by sacred memories. They have passed away, and I linger on this stage of action.

General LILLY was born on the 3d of June, 1821. He died on the 1st day of December, 1893. His death was timely, not untimely. He lived his threescore years and ten, and his was a life of activity and usefulness. We are told also that he was descended from Revolutionary stock. From that stock he inherited health, integrity, courage, and those nobler qualities, resolution and self-denial. In 1838, with his father, he removed to a part of Pennsylvania which was then comparatively new, and with that inheritance, which is far more than millions, he early saw the advantages which surrounded him, and had the sagacity to control them. He became distinguished for his activity and his usefulness, for his business sagacity, for his personal integrity, and for his devoted patriotism.

Not much more can be said, Mr. President, of any man. Some men obtain loftier positions in the estimation of their countrymen and of mankind, but the man who wins the dis-

tinction I have mentioned has fulfilled all the just expectations of those who love him.

Mr. President, I may be permitted to say, having myself lived even longer than he, that we underrate the advantages of the conditions that prevailed in the part of Pennsylvania in which this man settled. Such conditions favor the development of individualism. It is one of the evils of modern social and business life that individuality is almost entirely lost in the great struggle in which we are all engaged.

I trust and believe that there will be at no distant day such an adjustment of conditions as will again allow the development of strong individuality. But I may say that the conditions which surround young men or which surrounded young men in the new States of the Union caused the development of personal characteristics that attended them through life, and made them strong in the right direction or strong in wrong directions. In the case of General LILLY, his strength, his earnestness, his courage, his resolution, his self-denial were wisely employed, and he attained political distinction as well as business successes.

It may be, Mr. President, that changes in political connections separate men who were intimately associated during the occurrence of great events. If it were true that the stream of life flowed on steadily and quietly, if it was never disturbed by rocks and rapids, men possibly might never learn to love and respect each other; but there are days of peril and hours of trial, when men become attached to each other by ties that are never broken. I may refer for the moment to the fact that the men who in 1860, and during the years of our national struggle, became attached to each other by their common sympathies and efforts in that great cause, and who contributed to the great, grand result for which we all hoped and struggled—such men never separate entirely; they never be-

come altogether estranged. They may differ; there may be grounds of personal and political controversy between them; they may pursue different directions and follow interests that are divergent, but after all there is a tie that binds them together which is never broken.

The memory of a man such as General LILLY is described to be clings to me. I remember him, though a stranger, as a brother, as one whose sympathies were in the right direction, as one whose efforts were directed toward noble ends, a man who loved his country, and who had the courage to take ground for its defense, and who did his duty in the sphere in which he was no doubt most useful.

The men to whom I refer, Mr. President, are becoming fewer and fewer every day. To many who listen to me the events of 1860 to 1865 are but traditions. They listen to them as to the twice-told recollections of the ancients; they know but little about them. The struggles of that period have given us beyond all question a new Republic, a free Republic. Its result was to abolish and destroy one of the great evils that afflicted the country and perfect the Constitution of our common country, which needed but the improvements which were the result of the conflict that occurred in the years to which I have adverted.

The men who took part either in civil or military life in that great struggle are passing away. Slocum within a few days. Other names occur to me. One by one they pass away. LILLY, not the soldier, but the patriot in civil life, who gave of his substance for the care and comfort and protection of those whom the soldier loved better than his life—he has gone. They go, and soon all will be gone. The great civil war is to-day but a memory. Its actors are falling by the wayside; they will soon pass away. They have left a rich inheritance to their country—a Union restored, liberty

and law established forever, the flag the symbol of freedom wherever it floats, and peace and order prevail. The duties of Government are still difficult; but this great struggle gave us a Government, and those who succeed us will no doubt, Mr. President, be equal to all the requirements of the new days upon which we are entering.

I can not deplore the death of the aged man whom Providence has permitted to pass his threescore years and ten. Death is not an enemy to such men. Such deaths are as natural as births. Death is but the voice that calls such men from the life that is to that life which is to come.

I am told that this patriot, this aged and venerable citizen, was ready to respond to the call of the Master of life. When he heard his name, he answered, like the soldier at roll call, "Here!" He died as the wise man would wish to die.

I am told that his death was such that twenty minutes was the limit of his life from the time death appeared until it took its own. Such a death may well be envied by men who are prepared to meet the last, not the dread, account—no, not the dread account; death is no enemy to the man who has discharged his duties faithfully as becomes a man, a citizen, and a patriot. Death is the kind summons; it is the voice of the Almighty: "Your work is done; come up higher."

ADDRESS OF MR. CALL, OF FLORIDA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is not unfitting that in this great arena of national action those who come from widely separated parts of the country should upon occasions when members of either of these two bodies shall pass into another stage of existence add our tributes of respect to their memory, to the end that the whole country and the whole people shall appreciate and

respect the record of those who shall have done in their place and in their time something for the preservation of the country, something for the continuance of those public policies which we believe will advance the happiness and the welfare of the great mass of the people of the world.

In that respect, in his place and in his time, the distinguished Pennsylvanian, whose memory we now celebrate and to whose virtues we pay this tribute of respect, performed a great part admirably and perfectly. It is not always those who are most distinguished and most eminent in public life in either of these two bodies who perform the most useful part. The wise, the deliberate, the thoughtful citizen, intent upon those practical measures which convey success to our public policies, contributes more than the brilliant orator, more even, perhaps, than the great statesman whose thoughts are intent upon some special measure, some particular theory of action in respect of public policies.

Amongst those thoughtful, firm, stable, patriotic, brave, and manly men, the record which has been presented of General LILLY equals that of anyone I have ever known; not a distinguished orator, not identified with any particular scheme or public measure other than those which belonged to his party, yet known as a brave, a manly, a sincere and earnest friend of the people, and a man laboring in the convictions of an honest and an intelligent judgment.

Mr. President, I can not conceive of a character more worthy of respect; I can not conceive of an example that will do more to build up that American character upon which the destinies of this great Republic must rest than the life and the example of such a man.

It was the custom of the Romans, when the body from which the spirit had departed to another life was removed to its final resting place, to salute it as it passed away with the

words, *Ave, ave, atque vale*, hail, hail, and farewell, until we too shall quickly join thee. Thus ended the poetic and touching funeral ceremony of that extraordinary people; but after this there was left a record in that great Republic of the lives of their public men, reserved and transmitted to us, and in that history the virtues which have characterized this member of the Congress of the United States bear a conspicuous place. This distinguished Pennsylvanian's history will go down to future generations with the record of his manly virtue, of his devotion to the public interests, of his sincere patriotism. His life still remains to enlighten the world and encourage the citizens of this Republic to emulate his example.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The present Congress has been called upon to mourn for an unusual number of its members. Senators and Representatives have seen so many seats draped in black, and have started so often at the mind's vision of the familiar forms so lately present but forever gone from mortal sight, that the session has seemed almost a continuous ceremonial in memory and honor of our departed associates.

Our own number on this floor was lessened by the deaths of three respected and beloved companions—the wise and benevolent Stanford; the patient and devout Colquitt; the genial and eloquent Vance.

Six Representatives have passed away: Two from Ohio, Messrs. Houk and Enochs; one from Michigan, Mr. Chipman; three from Pennsylvania, Mr. Mutchler, whose son succeeds him; the lovable veteran in faithful and patriotic service, Charles O'Neill, and he whom we now lament.

Among all these whose deaths have afflicted the Fifty-third Congress there was no finer specimen of American manhood, no nobler product of American institutions, no truer type of American citizenship than Gen. WILLIAM LILLY. In his long life of seventy-two years his varied experiences formed the strong character which leads those who have studied it to speak in no stinted words their commendation and eulogy.

His recollection of the virtues of his Revolutionary fathers; the simplicity of his early surroundings; his own hard and unremitting toil in the Lehigh Valley when its sturdy settlers began to tear the mineral wealth from its coal mines and send to an ever-widening market this marvelous product so bountifully created by nature's wonderful chemistry during ages long gone by; the slow accumulation of wealth by patient and honest processes; all these developed in WILLIAM LILLY a manhood accompanied by few faults and by no vanities, self-reliant and powerful, bringing him to the front rank in the community where his lot was cast. Labors of usefulness and honor were crowded upon him; in coal enterprises, in manufacturing companies, in banks and other financial institutions, where his participation, counsel, and assistance were always eagerly sought; in societies for the development of science, both theoretical and applied, and in organizations benevolent and Masonic, where his membership and services were ever welcome and ever cheerfully, helpfully, and earnestly given—until at the last he attained, in full age, the completest development of the greatest number of human faculties which can be reached outside of public life in this or any country.

General LILLY did not not seek public employment; and only with reluctance in his youth consented to become for two terms a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, in 1868 allowed his name to be considered in connection with the nomination for governor, and in 1873 attended as a delegate a

constitutional convention. The pressure of his business pursuits and their kindred occupations most fully engrossed the attention of his long, laborious, and useful life, and he resisted all temptations to give them up. The war for the Union aroused his earnest sympathies, and caused him to change his political affiliations, and to give his influence at all times and in the fullest possible measure to the party whose principles he espoused in the greatest national emergency of the century in which he lived.

With this grand old man before them, full of years and private honors, but never having sought or willingly accepted public position, it was natural that in 1892 the people of the State of Pennsylvania, looking for candidates for Congressmen at large, should select to represent them in the Fifty-third Congress such a man as General LILLY. He did not need the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, but was content to live and die in his successful and honorable career in private life. But they needed him; they wished to honor one who had done so much to increase the prosperity of his neighborhood and his State and to illustrate the high character of Pennsylvania citizenship; and so they called upon him, he yielded to their demands, gave strength and popularity to the ticket upon which he was placed, and was chosen by sixty-four thousand majority.

It was a movement that was creditable to the great Commonwealth; it was an honor well deserved by General LILLY; but it is possible, so some may think, that at his age it was a mistaken demonstration. He took his seat at the special session in August, 1893; but his health was already infirm, he soon left for his home on leave of absence, and on the 1st day of December, while heroically preparing to come again to Washington, he was stricken down and passed away from earth.

He had begun his career, as a boy, in Pennsylvania in 1838, with unfaltering strivings to achieve success by hard labor and untiring effort. The determined spirit of his youth had not failed him when, in November, 1893, he rose to perform the duties he had undertaken as a Representative in Congress. But, alas! although the spirit was willing the flesh was weak; his mortal powers were unequal to the task he felt bound to perform; and so there went from earth to Heaven one of the best and noblest of our kind.

Mr. President, I feel that I can not too often assert my hope and belief in the existence of a future life. In the mad rush and hurry of human endeavor, becoming each year in this era and in this American world more and more fierce, with all the modern appliances derived from growing wealth and marvelous inventions to incite us, there is the utmost danger of increased materialism leading on to prevalent skepticism. On such solemn occasions as this we must renew our faith. We know little of what we are. We know nothing of what we shall be. But we do know that we are now in existence, and we do not believe that we shall be annihilated when life in this world is extinguished. No such mockery of human aspiration is possible. The mind will not conceive or admit the possibility of the cruelty which is involved in limiting human existence to this present state of being.

Either we do not now exist (and the consciousness of everyone assures him that such an assertion is false), or we shall live on to endless ages with the soul of God himself. Those who have left us have put off, God be thanked, the burdens of human care and trouble and suffering; but they are not dead; they walk in gardens of perpetual delight, by streams of endless beauty and brightness; they will not come back to us, but we shall go to them, and in their renewed presence enjoy the boundless felicity which, according to the blessings

of the divine scheme of universal salvation, comes to all the creatures to whom God in His infinite wisdom and power and mercy has ever given a conscious existence.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, I submit for adoption the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hale in the chair). The resolution submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and (at three o'clock and forty-three minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 30, 1894, at eleven o'clock a. m.

DATE DUE

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